

California GARDEN



RESIDENCE OF
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CORONADO

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

**November
1933**

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bined \$2.00 per year.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASS'N.

P. O. BOX 323, SAN DIEGO

CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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LOOKING FORWARD

FOR nearly a quarter of a century the California Garden has served as an authentic guide to the garden lovers of California. The manifold testimony of its unique worth in this capacity is clearly demonstrated by the subscription list which includes institutions throughout the world that endeavor to maintain reliable horticultural information from every clime.

The members of the San Diego Floral Association who have continued over this span of time to make possible this service to the horticultural world may point with pardonable pride to their achievement. However, it is characteristic of those who interest themselves in public service of any description that they view their work not in retrospect but in the opportunity that they may have for future service. Clearly then the Association in looking to broader horizons for their publications are but following the best traditions of their kind.

With the presentation to our subscribers of the November issue a new era in the work of the California Garden is commenced. It is anticipated that our new business plans will permit us to present gardening subjects more graphically. Our new cover affords us the opportunity to present in an original manner California's finest gardens pictorially. You may all participate in the progress of the magazine by showing it to all your garden friends who thereby will also have the opportunity of learning and teaching better gardening to the end that California's gardens may continue to multiply and become more beautiful.

To our many loyal friends whose

memory of past years may dictate a pang of regret at the passing of our traditional style, may we say that this publication like the living plants that are discussed in its columns must grow and change, for without growth all living things perish.

Notice of Extension of Subscriptions

The San Diego Floral Association regrets the seeming necessity to omit the publication of the October issue, occasioned by the change in the style of the magazine. All subscriptions, however, will be extended one month to compensate for this omission.

REPORT OF THE OCTOBER MEETING

The October meeting of the Floral Association was exceptionally interesting as the speaker of the evening was Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, noted scientist of the Scripps Biological Institute who told of a recent trip around the world and gave us lantern pictures and word pictures of great architectural achievements and famous gardens of the Far East.

In the absence of the president, Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Walter Birch presided in his genial manner and the meeting ended with the usual fine talk by Miss Kate O. Sessions, who always has new and interesting information about shrubs and plants.

C. B. T.

FALL ROSE SHOW

Members and friends of the San Diego Rose Society will be happy to know

that the dates set for the fall rose show is November 26 and 27, making it a Thanksgiving event and re-establishing the original plan of the organization. The show will take place in the club rooms of the San Diego Floral Association in Balboa Park and will be open to the public from 1 to 9 p. m. on Saturday and from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Sunday. There will be no admittance charge and tea will be served each afternoon. Everyone is invited to exhibit their pet flowers and should make their entries before 11 on Saturday, November 26. Premium lists will be available at the three leading seed stores, Harris', Dunning's and Millar's. Large exhibitors should reserve space. Officers of the organization are Forrest Hieatt, president; Randall Knox of El Cajon, vice president; J. J. Flint of Chula Vista, treasurer, and Elsie Case, secretary.

THE DRY GARDEN

*They do their best, the flowers there,
Though lacking any gardener's care.
On dry, cracked ground no water flows,
Yet many a golden blossom glows,
All tangled in wild weed and tare.*

*Come chilling wind or sun's hot glare,
Nasturtiums bold, with vivid flare,
Go rioting o'er ordered rows.*

They do their best.

*The brown bee's booming fills the air
About the dusty, nectared fair
Where yellow honeysuckle grows.
Its seeds each waning blossom sows.
No single spot of earth is bare.*

They do their best.

FLORENCE CROSBY ARSENAU

CHRYSANTHEMUM TEA

By Coraline B. Tuttle

The annual fall event which the members of the San Diego Floral Association always get much enjoyment from is the Chrysanthemum Tea and Show. This year the directors added a new feature in a plant fair conducted at the same time and although the show and tea were open to the public without charge there were so many rare and charming plants donated by interested members that the great sum of \$57 was added to the treasury and everyone was happy to get plants which are sometimes difficult to find in the seed stores. The quality of the Chrysanthemums were better than ever before showing that the culture of this beautiful flower is more popular than heretofore. The shadow box studies were exceptional and the many fine florist type of large blossoms from the Marston, Heermance and Owens private gardens showed much care and thought on the part of the growers.

Ribbons were awarded in the amateur class to florist type: First, Mrs. Charles Winkler; Second, Mrs. F. J. Dryer. Single entries: First, Mrs. J. M. Smith; Second, Mrs. F. J. Dryer. Award of Merit, Mrs. J. M. Smith. Anemone type Award of Merit, Mrs. Oliver Evans. Best basket: First, Mrs. Charles Winkler; Second, Mrs. J. C. Jerebek. Best bowl or dish: First, Miss Lydia Schwieder; Second, Mrs. John Heermance, and Awards of Merit to Eleanor Carroll, Pieter Smoor and Mrs. Paul Tuttle. Best brass or copper container: First, Miss Lydia Schwieder; Second, Miss Eleanor Carroll. Best still life subject in shadow box: First, Miss Kate O. Sessions; Second, Miss Ruth Mannix. Awards of Merit, Mrs. Frederick Thompson and Mrs. K. R. Goodwin. Best display from private garden with gardener, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Marston; without gardener, First Mrs. Jennie Owens; Second, Mr. and Mrs. John Heermance. Awards of Merit, Mrs. Anna C. Morse and Miss Etta Schwieder. In the professional class best collection: First, Sunnyhill Farms of Ramona; Second, Rosecourt Floral Co. Best bowl or dish, Sunnyhill Farms. Best basket, Sunnyhill Farms. Hostesses assisting Mrs. Mary A. Greer at the tea table and plant booths were Mesdames Robert Morrison, Erskine Campbell, H. W. Wilson, Forest

Lotus Varieties

By BERTHA M. THOMAS

... Little Known Varieties—Their Description and Culture

THOUSANDS of years ago in India a beautiful flower grew in water. It was so fragrant and pure it was taken to Egypt and placed in sacred gardens of the Priests to which the common people came to worship. Since it grew out of the mud and lifted such spotless blooms to the sun, it was considered symbolic of the rise of the soul of man.

We are fortunate in having them grow abundantly in Balboa Park. But I am completely mystified at some people who carelessly glance at them and give no further thought. Occasionally someone will ask me "the name of that *lily* under the Cabrillo bridge." But like so many of our gorgeous flowers, they are not long-lived. On the third day the petals will fall.

Our pink variety in the Park is *Nelumbium speciosum*. Bailey says this variety is also found in Asia and Africa.

In the lakes of Southern Wisconsin are nearly 7,000 acres of a yellow variety, often called the Water Chinquapin. My early life was spent near these lakes and everyone made frequent trips for the blooms. They were plucked by the hundreds, roots pulled up, and the blossoms were usually ruined long before reaching home. Then about eighteen years ago it became the fashion to paint or gild the immense seed pods for those foolish winter bouquets which so persistently tried to disguise and horrify nature. The ravaging of both blooms and seed pods threatened to exterminate them and the State soon protected them.

We were told that the Lotus grew only here and in Egypt and we fondly believed it, but I find they are naturalized in all parts of America. The white one comes from the Nile, a single variety is called *Grandiflora* or *Magnolia*. A variation of this has petals edged with carmine.

Ward, Wendell Brandt, Paul V. Tuttle, Elsie Case and the Misses Alice Halliday, Etta Schwieder, Eleanor Carroll, Lydia Schwieder and Alice Greer.

Shiroman, a double white, is slightly cream on opening but soon fades to a pure color. There is also a rose color and a double carmine red called *Pekinensis Rubeum Plenum*. A single loose petaled sulphur colored one is called *Flavescens*.

These varieties can be grown in any common pool, but need much room. The runners are vigorous and an immense leaf and bloom are sent up from each joint. Care must be used in planting that there are at least two of these banana-like roots joined together since the growth comes from this joint.

The roots are considered a delicacy by Orientals and are shipped to this country in the raw state. I have seen them fourteen inches long and four inches in diameter in Chinese markets, where they are also imported in cans. Americans are not fond of them.

We might mention *Water Chestnut* used in Chop Suey and also is delicious eaten raw like radishes. It is easily grown in your pool, has reed-like leaves tipped with feathery white blooms and the bulb roots are numerous. This is a native of China.

K. O. SESSIONS ALOE AND AGAVE GARDEN

Donations received by Mr. C. I. Jerabek on his recent visit to the north are the following from Santa Barbara growers:

From Mr. E. O. Orpet—1 agave, 8 aloes, 1 yucca, 1 *puya alpestris*.

From Miss Kate Walker—2 agaves, 9 choice aloes, 2 *mesembryanthemums*, 2 yuccas.

From Mrs. Ott—1 rare agave.

From Mr. Frank McCoy of Santa Maria—4 seedling and choice aloes.

From Mr. Schick of Glendale — 1 agave.

From Dr. A. D. Houghton of San Fernando—2 *mesembryanthemums*.

All these plants were new varieties for the collection already growing. Each donor has been sent a letter of thanks from the Association.

The Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden

... of the Native Plants of California

LEGEND

Within a delightful canyon of historic romance and achievement, an institution for the good of California been founded. Looking forward into a field of usefulness and distinctive service, the project is dedicated to the memory of one of California's loved pioneers, John W. Bixby, by his daughter, a native of California.

The name of the ranch takes the Californian of today far back into the

ly from the early day the name Rancho Santa Ana has been brought down to us.

The first Spanish land grant on the river was made in 1809 to Don Jose Antonio Yorba and his nephew, Oon Pablo Peralta, though it is certain that Don Pablo Grijalva, famed as a lieutenant who crossed the desert with Anza, had herds of cattle scattered over the area at an earlier date. Don Jose Antonio Yorba's cattle ran the

property, the country house of the Bryant family, which will eventually become the Administration Building under the Garden Foundation, retains the spirit of the old rancho. Pictures of Don Bernardo's day come to mind along the road to the gardens. There are adobe ruins of an old church, of old homes, and close beside the road is located the spot where Don Bernardo's rancho headquarters were located. Here was the most extensive



A portion of Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden site and the Administration Building, August 3, 1933.

history of the state, back beyond the gold rush, back to the days of the missions and the padres, back, in fact, to the first visit of white men to what is now Orange County. On July 26, 1769, the mass of Santa Ana was celebrated by priests who journeyed with Portola on the famous expedition that led to the discovery of San Francisco Bay and the founding of Monterey.

It is upon that day beneath the sycamores of Trabuco Canyon that the Spaniards first laid eyes upon the Santa Ana Valley. The incident of the celebration of the mass caused the name to be attached to the valley, later to the Santa Ana river and to ranchos along its banks. Thus, direct-

hills far up into the Santa Ana Canyon.

In the granting of lands after the secularization of the missions, Governor Jose Figueroa decreed to Don Bernardo Yorba, who was a son of Jose Antonio, the Rancho Canon de Santa Ana, comprising three leagues. That was in 1834. This grant was confirmed by the United States Land Commission in 1854, and was finally patented by the United States in 1866 as 13,328.53 acres. It is within the confines of this historic old rancho that the lands of the Botanic Garden are located.

In its atmosphere and even in construction, the residence upon the

and the most elaborate of all the rancho adobes in California.

It was from the Yorba heirs that J. W. Bixby, who came to this state from Maine in 1873, bought the rancho in 1875, and to the holdings other purchases were added, the whole property being designated by him as "Rancho Santa Ana," and that name is retained to this day. Mr. Bixby was one of Southern California's foremost figures, active in many lines of endeavor, one of those pioneers who came to this state in early days with faith in its future. His death on May 6th, 1887, at the age of 39, meant a distinct loss in the upbuilding of this new country.

John Bixby came to love this state, its sunshine and its stars, its wide expanse of valleys and its mountain ranges, its trees, its shrubs and its flowers, and this same love of California and faith in its future surges strong in the veins of the second generation of the Bixby family in California; and it was with a desire to memorialize her father and at the same time to establish in the state an institution that would prove its worth in the decades to come that (Mrs. Susanna Bixby Bryant determined upon a project that has already gone a long way toward realization, and all the way toward complete satisfaction in the knowledge of its ultimate success.

TERRY E. STEPHENSON.

PURPOSES

There are unlimited possibilities, both for scientific research and popular enjoyment, in the study of a large number of native California species brought together in a garden such as is being planned. The primary objective is to provide facilities for scientific research in plant life by means of:

1st. The assemblage in one accessible locality of the different species of plants indigenous to California that will grow in this region.

2nd. An Herbarium containing all the California species and their relatives; with particular emphasis on the accumulation of specimens rich in ecological data so that close correlation with the nursery and garden plantings may be maintained.

3rd. A reference library of botanical books, periodicals, and current publications. Included in this department are photographs and many color plates of horticultural subjects; also a section devoted exclusively to California.

4th. Field studies made throughout the state in all seasons. Propagation materials and herbarium specimens collected will not only serve to increase knowledge concerning the flora, but interconnect experimental and

practical work in the Garden; thereby supplying accurate life histories and relationships among species and genera through the study of seedlings and plants grown in our local environment. With the collection of material for garden propagation the botan-

the research student. In addition every species is labeled with the name of the family to which it belongs, its own particular botanical and common name, its natural range of growth, (life zone) and where collected.

A great number of our most beau-



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

View from the southwest showing entrance to the Herbarium located in the south wing.
August 3, 1933.



NURSERY

Lath House, Glass House and Outdoor Propagating Frames, February 1, 1933

ist makes an exhaustive set of records; a photograph of the parent tree in the wild, propagating material (seeds, cones, acorns, roots, cuttings, etc.), herbarium specimens, and field notes to furnish complete data for our permanent files.

In the nursery every lot of seeds, or other material to be propagated, is tabulated, and lots separately numbered. When the little plants are potted for transplanting into the garden each pot bears a number on a stake which is driven into the ground beside the plant. That is the number of the nursery record, always available for

tiful native trees, flowering shrubs and flowers can be grown in small gardens, where, for a minimum of cost and upkeep, a nice assortment may be selected requiring little or no irrigation or fertilization—provided a practical method can be found to domesticate them out of the wild. In spite of many discouraging failures progress is being made each year toward success in propagating an added number of the beautiful species of California flora heretofore unknown to Garden culture and resistant to domestication until one experiment after another has

(Continued on Page 10)

Garden Adventures

By CLARENCE G. WHITE

... Being the Knowledge Acquired by Trial and Error

THE lures of a garden are many; recreation, exercise, self-expression, the various loves of beauty, the call of hunger, these and many more. And there is also Adventure—happily, indeed, for those who have to bring this elation inside their own fences, or else exist humdrumly. These notes are an account of some of the adventures at Whitehill. If I had hired a Scotch gardener of wide practice, and intolerant opinions on horticulture, my garden adventure would have mainly consisted in getting along with the gardener. Fortunately I wanted the fun of making my own fun, and there has been plenty.

Whether we consider the garden mishaps and bafflements and slow progress as trials, or as adventures, probably depends on the amount of interest in plants the gardener has: or, maybe, on whether he dominates the garden, or the garden, him. All material things are like that, in their relation to the human spirit.

The Master of Whitehill does not remember at this moment any shrub planted that did not have to be moved at least once, either because of an unhappy situation for the plant, or from a development in the planning of the grounds.

The Gardenias are still ambulating from place to place. Their requirements are said to be: An acid soil, plenty of sun, food and water, and winter warmth. The Gardenias have been all over the hill and down in the bulch, and they sulk at the board-and-lodging anywhere. But a short way down the road, Miss Peck has a grand bush, that she just tucked into the ground when it was small. And that's that.

The blasted Spanish and Dutch iris—blasted by the disease called "Yellow Stripe", have had to be all cleared out except a few that were planted by chance on a hot hillside that gets no water in summer. These have done fairly well. This experience is doubly interesting because in English publications there is talk of some success

in the fight against Leaf Stripe by means of summer dryness and heat.

The requirements of Nerines are listed as simple—shallow planting, rich soil, crowded roots, and no water during the summer. After many seasons of no bloom, these bulbs are in a way-back corner where they were told to "Go to Blazes." Almost at once there were four flower heads sent up: an exhibition of almost human perverseness.

Miss Hinckley has shared some Lycoris with me—(easy does with her). At long last, this fall, I know what magnificent and wholly satisfactory blooms these plants have.

Camellias: These reached happy home conditions the second shift. They grow in great thriftiness and are a joy. Their demands are shade, drainage, and a natural or slightly acid footing.

The two bush Daphnes need shade and drainage, and more drainage. The attention they get is mostly admiration. But some morning, probably, I shall look at them, and find them suddenly dead. But it will not be because of my "evil eye."

The Bird of Paradise, *Strelitzia Regina*, (what a romantic name) persisted for years in being damaged almost to extinction by Jack Frost and the Sun-god. However, for two seasons, I could look at Mrs. Shirk's grand clump at Kimberley Crest without an inferiority complex, for they do grow with me now. And in the pride of my heart, two other sorts of *Strelitzias* are being attempted—for I like them.

Gerberas, once so discouraging in their refusal to live, came into their own easy culture when their crowns were kept above the soil level (just as *Cyclamen* need to be). Let us kowtow gladly to plants that bloom so well, a few at a time, almost the whole year through, if given almost no food, and not much water. Glory be, there are plants like that.

The Dogwoods are doing well under the Camellias in acid-made soil, and shade.

The Kurume azaleas were there also,

but they are now near the house, and pose as an adjunct to the grounds in early spring. They are bedded in pine-needles under a spreading pine which craves an acid soil, and strives to make it so. Failure to create an acid reaction in Redlands, may be the reason so few of the pine trees that have been set out have endured.

Herbaceous peonies have not been much of a success, though they want a sweet soil, which we have. The trouble is the dry and hot climate, I suspect. The tree peonies make good, there are a few gorgeous hybrids at Whitehill. Mrs. Shirk and Mrs. Drake both have that great magenta single—Moutan—growing in great vigor.

In general the flowering cherries are not the doers that the flowering quinces, prunes and peaches are. To do them justice, one should write much about the flowering peaches. They can be had in a number of colors in early, medium, and late blooming time. They are easy and wonderful. What more could be asked?

The Acacias in general do well, if not given too much water, therefore they are not good lawn trees.

The flowering Eucalyptus are too tender to our winter cold.

The *Narcissus* family are somewhat subject to the leaf stripe that afflicts the bulbous iris, but have done delightfully. Mine are a mixed lot, cheering up the barn-walk in season. They are replanted every few years, and fertilized a bit. Few living plant things could give less trouble. Should you wish to see what a glory and a dearness the really modern "daffodowndilly" are, you should see Dr. Berry's. If such had been flaunted in my face in 1920, the flower history of Whitehill would have been different.

The Hybrids of the Oriental hellebores—the so-called Easter Roses—are made much of. They begin blooming in the fall, and companion the camellias in bloom all winter during the time of the least general floriferousness of the year. In the house, put in a proper bowl, they are an eyeful of pastel beauty. Strange it now seems, that at the first blooming they were deemed just another gold-brick; and were only saved from being yanked out then and there, because there was no other use for the ground they occupied. It does not do to be too impulsive, does it?

The South African Heaths are not

lovers of lime. They have grown well when attention was given to their *ph* requirements in soil and watering. Some of the most brilliant ones needed shade also. Having proved that they could grow, the challenge to have them has lost interest, since neither landscaping nor plant collection is a dominant impulse at Whitehill.

The cabalistic letters *ph* were used here because they are in common use nowadays in garden literature. *Ph* refers simply to the alkaline or acid reaction of soils. P.H.5 would be very acid; *ph* 7 would be neutral (neither acid nor alkaline). *Ph* 8.5 would be very alkaline—only a few sorts of plants would live in it. The vast majority of plants do best in a neutral soil.

Lilacs. Outside of the late-blooming hybrid—Dr. Masters, on the north side of the garage, and two early flowering Persian species, the others planted have been very weak sisters. I suspect that the mistake lay in the selection of early kinds. Before this particular adventure is closed, late sorts may show their worth, just as late tulips do over the early—time being given for mature flowers to form.

Wonderful ranunculus have been grown by Mrs. Hoe, but in the main, those of Redlands are not the equal of those along the coast. I have never had any to be proud of myself. So rarely have the plants escaped being cut off by birds and rabbits that I have a curiosity to evaluate the gastronomic epicureanism of these animals. A row of ranunculus is growing under cage for human spinach experimentation.

If it were not for wire cages at Whitehill, few flower plants or "garden sass" would survive their infancy. Our situation is a fighting outpost against desert hordes. It is well not to forget the birds, the rabbits, the gopher and the ground squirrel. Nor yet the neighbor's dog. The caging procedure, as evolved with us, is the use of pieces, three by three, of half-inch-mesh hardware-cloth, bent into a half cylinder. These are light, easily strung out and to end over a row of small stuff, and equally easily nested into small space for carriage, and for storage.

Those sickle-bill fellows, the thrashers, are the birds that do the most damage, but all birds hunger for

greens; which just shows that one animal instinct has been deplorably lost to man.

The adolescent rabbits are wizards in getting through the small-meshed line fence; even the chauffeur's radio is an intrusion. And there are some bipeds that enter by the gate to destroy flowers, remove labels, and to ask many questions in a manner to suggest that they are not really interested in the information, but feel it is up to them to make the gardener air his knowledge before their importance. Of these enough is said in the mention. But the people who treat a flower reverently, who love them as a passion, and not as a spring mode, who contact with the gardener understandingly—these are as much a part of the joyous garden as the plants themselves.

The fertilizer problem has changed and varied—and is still with us. The great need of humus has been stressed; the great plagues of flies, cutworms, weeds and plant disease carried by manures, found out. The questions of what, how much and how applied have at times been acute. Plantings have been ruined by overdoses, or by underfeeding. At last an almost smell-less fertilizer formula of great strength and cheapness per unit of food was evolved. I had hardly begun to praise it to others after three years' success when along came a soil expert who tested my ground, and informed me it was accumulating a dangerous amount of sulphates, and that I had better change to fertilizer materials that had little of this in their composition. So I am bidding a fond farewell to a mixture that gave fine results during a brief sojourn, lest in the long run, its use should queer my game. Blood, bone, fish scrap, guano—these are the smelly and "new deal" at Whitehill—with of course, the old peat, and peat.

Not all forgot are the distant days when the present owners of Whitehill were new come to town. The new boss had had long association with pioneer society, where little could be permitted that was not vital to the survival of the material man. To waste time on art, or flowers was almost indecent. Now at Redlands it would add to the family happiness to have hardy chrysanthemums in the fall, which, of course, were easily grown; and roses in the spring. In showing him the place, Patterson and Rigby

had been almost as vocal about the wonderful soil and climate for roses as they had been about selling him the view, which really could not be included in the bill of sale.

At least there must be plenty of fool-proof roses, look at them all over town. "There," the Master of Whitehill would say, as he stuck a rose bush in the ground, "You need not expect any coddling from me. No daily fussing round with water-pot, pruning shears, fertilizer, and squirt-gun for *yours*, Sir or Madame." "If you cannot thrive with such honest care as potato culture gets, you know what you can do," said the Master of Whitehill. There were, indeed, plenty of rose blooms of a sort, but they were not what he cared to think about while sitting in the shade. And the damage the sun often did to the buds was a profanation. It must be the soil and location were wrong. Try again. A new bed was made, and slatted, and better cared for. But the better the growth of the bushes, the worse was the mildew, and the more multitudinous were the lice. And still, for some reason or another, the blooms were not such as might be. Down in the gulch—call it a barranca when the roses get there—was a still better soil. Now potato culture was forgotten. The bushes and blooms had a breath-taking quality. Under the new dispensation even the old patches thrived, though not quite so well as the last planting. But alas, there are too many roses for the budget, or for the garden force to take care of. Up the hill again came the bushes, some for replacements in the old beds, and some to journey to the City Parks. But even this move was not a cut and dried affair in interest. A very hot October raised hob with the newly set plants—yes, in that sense it was a cut and dry affair. A notable part of the rose adventure used to be in getting the few yearly novelties, to see what they were like and to know what the Rose Society was talking about in its bulletins. That interest has waned under a deluge of newness. The expense of purchase not at all justified by the quality of many of the candidates for favor. There is pleasure and beauty in growing the old sorts well. And there is no strain in not keeping up with the Jones'.

(CONTINUED NEXT MONTH)

The Garden in November

By WALTER BIRCH

... Planting Guide and Cultural Hints for Early Spring Bloom

TO many who have loitered somewhat in garden operations, November is rather a hurry-up month, particularly this year, owing to the fact that the weather, with the exception of three or four very warm days, has been so uniformly cool and cloudy, making it necessary to hurry up the putting in of seeds and plants, before the ground gets too cold to give the most satisfactory results in germination and growth.

The planting of seed of most of the hardy annuals can be continued through this month, particularly Snapdragon, Calendula, Larkspur, Nemesis and Stocks, and don't forget to put in some California Poppy, (*Aurantiaca* is the true orange type) and Wild Flower Garden Mixture for that bank or vacant spot nearby. It is still good planting time for early blooming Sweet Peas for Spring and Summer blooming, and just fine for plants of *Cinerarias*, Pansies, Verbenas, Columbine, Stocks, Snagdragons and others.

Now is the best time to plant subdivisions of Gerbera or Transvaal Daisy, because late Winter and Spring is good blooming time for them, although they really bloom practically every month in the year. Gibson's Improved Hybrid Gerberas, are conceded to be the first strain on the market, and are the result of years of breeding up and intensive care. These beautiful flowers which have a good percentage of doubles, are of immense size and wonderful shades of color, through red, pink, bronze, buff, salmon, orange, lavender and many others. The Gibson strain of Gerberas blooms have been exhibited at all the best flower shows up and down the coast, and have invariably been awarded prizes wherever exhibited. They are easy to grow, and only need the care given to most garden plants. Set out in sunny location on well drained soil, giving plants a liberal supply of water, planting subdivisions so that the top will be about two inches below the surface of the soil. This is an innovation to most of us, as the old idea was to plant top of subdivision even

with surface of soil, but it is much better for the subdivision and the well-being of the plant, to plant the new way. Do not allow any flower stalks to grow for two and one-half months after planting, allowing plant to make root, then stimulate plant with a little blood and bone where the roots will gradually absorb it, and you will have fine blooms in Spring and Summer, and some practically every month in the year. Gerberas, when well grown, have stems eighteen inches long, are a wonderful cut flower and last about a week or ten days in water.

A list of bulbs that are now in season is a long one. Tulips and Narcissus head the list and will fully repay when blooming time comes in Spring and early Summer. Plant Bulbs about seven inches deep, so that they will make good root before the plants reach the surface of the ground. If planted too shallow, they quickly shoot up and make a short stem and small flower. The Darwin and Breeder types are the most popular in this locality, the former being bright self colors, and the Breeder Tulips are more cup shaped, coming mostly in shaded colors of brown, orange and bronze.

The northern grown Narcissi bulbs, grown in Oregon and Washington, where some of the old established Holland growers now have extensive growing grounds, are quite as good if not better than the bulbs we used to import some years ago, and are very satisfactory in California. While they can be grown in beds and borders, they are particularly adapted for planting in partial shade amongst the shrubbery, and left to naturalize. The large bulbs of the Daffodil type should be planted about seven inches deep so that the tops of the bulbs will be four or five inches below the surface, and the smaller or short trumpet types an inch or two less. Some of the favorite large trumpet varieties are King Alfred, very large pure yellow; Glory of Sassenheim, yellow and white; and Emperor, golden yellow. The bright colors of some of the newer of the short trumpet class are most attrac-

tive: Orange Cup, Firebrand, Will Scarlet, etc., with their flaming cups of orange and red.

Then there are the *Ranunculus* and *Anemones*, with which you are all familiar. Plant them in partial or full sun, about two or three inches over the top of the bulb and six inches apart. The Baker strain of *Ranunculus*, raised in this county, is one of the best, producing very large mostly double flowers of wonderful coloring. *Ranunculus* can be very successfully planted from now until next May, producing wonderful flowers until well on in July, if you make your March and April plantings in the shade.

November is Hyacinth planting month and they, like Tulips, should be planted from seven to eight inches deep. The Japanese Lillies are not ready until December, but Bulbs of *Lilium Regale* are now ready. This Lily is particularly adapted to California and is a very profuse bloomer. When two or three years old, specimen plants produce from fifteen to twenty-five blooms. The flowers are of large size, the inside being Canary yellow fading to white, usually suffused with pink, outside white, shaded purple. Plant in semi-shade about eight inches deep.

RABBITS RELISH BITTER ALOES

Rabbits were feeding seriously on the plants in our aloe and agave garden in the park. Mr. McLean, Agricultural Commissioner of San Diego County, sent out some poison barley and alfalfa and there were 10 plus dead rabbits counted in less than a week. It is very surprising to know why a rabbit could relish those very bitter aloes.

K. O. SESSIONS.

Valerian comes either from the Latin *valéo*, "to be strong," or more probably from *Valerius*, the name of an ill-fated consul under Claudius, who first used the root as an antispasmodic.

New and Old Friends

By C. I. JERABEK

... Annual Meeting of Cactus Society Held at Encanto

THERE are all kinds of diseases in this world, but I do not think there is any more contagious and incurable than cactitis; if you should ever come in contact with a person so afflicted, "Beware!"

On Sunday, September 3, "The Cactus and Succulent Society of America" spent the day in San Diego. The visitors from Los Angeles and that vicinity were met at 11 A. M. in the Old Town Plaza by Dewey Kelley, who escorted them to the "Aloe and Agave Garden" in Balboa Park, where Miss K. O. Sessions and other prominent members of the San Diego Floral Society greeted them. After discussing the fine points of these plants, the gathering proceeded to Mrs. Neff Bakkers at Encanto, where they had been invited to hold their annual social and business meeting.

Upon arriving the guests busied themselves inspecting her extensive nursery that contained a large rockery with many interesting plants. The main attractions in the place were the stapelia-like flowers of *Ceroppegia radicans*, the pink flower of *Kleinia stapeliaeformis* and the blossoms of *Echinocactus engelmanni*.

Suddenly someone said, "When are we going to eat?" This remark sent all scurrying for their lunch boxes. Some chose to sit beneath the eucalyptus, others sought the shelter of the spacious glassed-in porch. The gathering was very congenial, the hostess serving as punch, ice cream and cake to complete our lunch.

Following the repast and friendly chats a very brief business meeting was conducted by Charles Gibbs Adams, the president of the society. Then the guests said their "adiou" to Mrs. Bakkers and proceeded to the McCabe nursery.

Here an attractive display of various cacti and succulent was found but the two varieties of yellow flowering stapelias created the most comment, many cuttings finding themselves on the way to new locations.

The next place on the list happened to be the "Estrella Gardens," owned by William Grant. Not only were his

plants in excellent condition, but the beds are laid out very symmetrical, showing the plants to their best advantage. In the glass house someone discovered a blossom on a *Tavaresia grandiflora*, a curious funnel-shaped flower.

A hurried stop was made at Mr. William Deckers, a charter member of the society. His outstanding flowering plant was the Heart of Flame (*Gummania lingulata*), a capricious beauty.

Then away to Constance Bowers Gardens, the neatest commercial place tucked away in the heart of the city. Here many curious stone faces showed their yellow blossoms—*Pleiospilos bolusii* and *simulans*, also *Argyrodeima testiculare*.

Enroute to Pacific Beach we stopped at Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grant's beautiful home in Mission Hills overlooking San Diego Bay, but views did not interest us today—it was the cactus clan. As the time was limited we said, "Show us your best," which proved to be a collection of Euphorbias and *Astrophytum*. On a rocky ledge I noticed an *Aeonium tabulaeforme* sending up its flowering stalk from the heart of the plant.

Reaching the beach suburb, the cars climbed the winding road to the Soledad Rock and Water Gardens. In the grounds, numerous aloes are growing in terraces and between the rocks were luxuriant mesembryanthemums in many varieties (but these are mostly sunshine flowers and could not be seen in their beauty). The people were delighted with the many little pools, with various types of succulents in the niches surrounding them.

As the evening shadows were fast approaching, only one or two visited Miss Sessions' home, but even in the twilight I know they found something of interest—just a few words with the lady upon the hill would be inspiring.

Leaving our co-members to journey northward, we hoped the day stimulated a more friendly feeling for San Diegans and that there will be an urge next year to come back and bring their friends.

C. I. JERABEK.

Lantana Culture

By K. O. SESSIONS

Lantanas are our most colorful shrubs with a very long season of bloom. There are the low-growing clear yellow, and good pink—larger growing cream, pink and orange shaded and the trailing purple. There is an attractive pale pink and cream, a medium grower that is very choice and more quiet in color. There is the taller grower of shaded orange that turns to a bright red in the fall, and the tall growing yellow and tall white which are seldom used. The one strongest grower has a dingy pink and harsh yellow flower. It is a heavy-seeder and is greatly enjoyed by the birds; as a result seedlings often appear in gardens and should always be destroyed, though their vigor makes them seem attractive when young.

Late in September all lantanas should have a light trimming which will cut off the long and almost flowerless stems. Then a short new growth will quickly develop and flowers will soon set and be attractive well into and through the winter. A continued trimming of lantanas keeps the growth short and blooming and where space is an object they will serve even when severely pruned. In March a real heavy pruning is very necessary to keep the plants from becoming too spreading and ragged in appearance. When this trimming is done a good fertilizing is helpful. Lantanas demand the very least of care for the generous results of color given.

If lantanas are grown where there is yearly some frost, it is best not to prune until late spring and then cut back past all the dead twigs. The trailing purple lantana is not sensitive to the cold so can be used for covering slopes, low banks and parking spaces on the street with good results. It can also be used as a vine held up against a wall with a wire mesh or a light trellis. We should avoid placing red or pink near the purple but the yellow or white would be in pleasing contrast.

The more we consider color contrasts in the garden the better the results—one touch of white is helpful rather than a quantity.

Gardening in This Southland

By PETER D. BARNHARDT

... New and Rare Plants for Southern California Gardens

WE YET have a long road to travel before we reach the *ultimate* in the art of gardening in this land of visions, and of dreams. Climatic conditions are so congenial to members of the kingdom of plants, that the lover of plant life never ceases to wonder what may be expected next, in all his enthusiastic experimenting with things NEW.

Even so, things OLD are yet an unknown quantity to most of us. Let us begin with a few things new. *Chirona floribunda*. A thing of beauty, recently introduced by Hugh Evans of Santa Monica. The flowers are rose colored, borne in great profusion on plants a foot in height. When they become plentiful, and cheap enough, they will make excellent borders for large beds. It is one of the Gentianaceae; a native of South Africa from whence come a host of things that fit into the scheme of things in Southern California. Grevillias, of which there are about fifty species, two of which we have been growing for years: the yellow, *robusta*, and the crimson: *thelemaniana*. Now comes the pure white species, which are of dwarf habit. Indeed one of them could be used for "carpet bedding." *Heterocentron rosea*, is another very beautiful plant for borders. While *Turraea obtusifolia*, is not new to some of us, it is so rare that it may be called a novelty. It comes to us from South Africa, and when in bloom, which is the latter part of summer, it is a veritable bouquet of pure white flowers. Bailey has given it the specific name: *Floribunda*, which is quite as appropriate as the old name, which refers to the blunt leaves. Marvelous as the statement may seem, Bailey gives little space to the *Thunbergia Gibsonii*. It is an evergreen vine of wondrous beauty about ten months of the year. The dark orange colored flowers are dreams of beauty, and last for days after cutting. The stems are short, hence only adopted for bowls, but if some of the vine is cut with the flowers they add grace and beauty to any collection of

cut flowers. A native of British East Africa, the marvel is how luxuriant it is in this dry climate. It is a shy seeder, therefore to increase it rapidly, it must be propagated from cuttings.

My enthusiasm bubbles over when I think of orchid culture in the open. I mean just that thing: "in the open." Not on rockeries, but in beds especially prepared for them. Cymbidiums, Epidendrums and Bletillia hyacinthina. Up to this time I have not had the courage to try Cypripediums; native of the Himalayan mountains of India, the home of Cymbidiums. Next year an experiment will be made with them in the Wernick Botanic Garden. No use to bother with the Cypripediums of the Atlantic coast.

Another plant of wondrous beauty

is *Bouvardia Humboldtii*, and the only species which seems happy in our Southland, and yet it is seldom met with. Of the purest white, and delightfully fragrant at night, no collection of plants should be without it. Here is another interesting problem in the art of gardening. Why is it that some flowers only become fragrant when the curtain of night is dropped down on the face of Mother Earth? *Cestrum Parqui* is one such. The flowers are anything but attractive, but the sweet perfume on moonlight nights, is conducive to dreams of love and romance in the mind and heart of youth. I know, oh yes I know. The limitation of space precludes further discussion of this subject at this time.

PETER D. BARNHART.

Growing Lilies in Full Sun

By Mrs. McLarson

MANY home gardeners omit the lily, believing that it requires very special soil and surroundings, especially partial shade. We now know, thanks to the expert lily growers, that there are some lilies for our ordinary gardens. For example, for four years we have grown the following lilies in our garden, in full sun and with ordinary care plus a little more water than we give to a gladiolus: the Regal, Tiger, Humboldt, Pardalimum, Henryi, Batemaniana, Testaceum, Speciosum and Candidum.

Select the planting place with a thought for the depth of soil, drainage, permanence, and back ground, for care given to the lily bulb planting will mean an increasing number of blossoms, and fine plants for several years, as the lily need not be disturbed until the bulbs are crowded.

Dig the trench for lily bulbs at least two feet in depth, placing six inches of rock gravel or sand in the bottom of the trench, then three or four inches of soil; cover this with three or four inches of well rotted

fertilizer, leaf mold or extra good soil, and next two inches of the top soil. The lily bulb is set next and covered with sand to aid drainage. Now cover Candidum and Testaceum with soil to a depth of three or four inches, and the others to a depth of six or eight inches.

A mulch of peat moss, bean straw, or any such material will help retain the moisture and keep the ground cool. The lily bed should never be dry, and frequent digging into the soil to know how much moisture is present is necessary. In the late fall a top dressing of old fertilizer is good for feeding the small bulbs that will form on the flower stalk just under the surface of the ground.

Lilies should be planted as soon as available in the fall, as many of them will make root growth, while some, such as Candidum, may send us some leaves. The Humboldt is the first one to show up in the latter part of February, looking like a large purple brown asparagus stalk.

Lilies are not troubled by many insects
(Continued on Page 10)

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GROWING LILIES IN FULL SUN

(Continued from Page 9)

sects. Aphis must always be watched for and a spray of nicotine sulphate used according to directions will discourage them. We think it a good idea to dust the lilies and ground occasionally with sulphur.

We recommend two books on lily culture as helpful and interesting to the beginner: "Consider the Lilies," by W. E. Marshall, New York, and "Circular No. 23", by David Griffiths, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington.

Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens

(Continued from Page 4)

been tried, and the special requirement of each wild plant discovered that will make it take root and thrive. Forest fires and real estate subdivisions have already caused irreparable loss in having practically extinguished some of the rarest and most lovely native species, and it is hoped that any further depredations may be forestalled by growing a large supply of the plants which are in danger of extinction. These can be supplied later to commercial nurseries for general distribution, thereby preserving the best of California's rich store of plant life.

As the years go by there will be many pollen-bearing plants growing in various sections of the Garden, which will yield large quantities of pollen that can be used in the making of serums for the cure of hay fever, asthma and allied diseases. Experimental plantings of drought-resistant timber trees and Western forage grasses can also be made in the pasture lands outside the Gardens if the need develops.

Trails and roads intersect all parts of the Garden, making it comparatively easy for visitors to reach any group of plants in which they may be particularly interested.

Educational work is planned in cooperation with schools and colleges in their nature study and botany classes by means of field days spent at the ranch. Garden clubs, other organizations and individuals are privileged to make special arrangements for similar excursions.

The Foundation will publish reports from time to time giving scientific, horticultural, and popular information in order to serve a much larger group than could ever visit the Garden. These publications, based on authentic and accurate scientific data, together with the ever-increasing Botanical Library form the cornerstone upon which the whole Institution will be erected.

(MRS. SUSANNA BIXBY
BRYANT, Founder.

LOCATION

The Botanic Garden site, comprising about 200 acres, has been carefully chosen to encompass as many different exposures and soils as possible

in order to facilitate the problem of growing a variety of sun-loving, shade-loving, dry and moisture-loving plants which will be brought in from districts where different conditions prevail. Garden elevations range from 450 to 1100 feet above sea level. The topography is rolling hills with deep ravines between, that offer a chance to develop a variety of permanent moisture conditions and soil adaptations. Varied soil types on the hill-slopes and exposed locations—full sun, semi-shade and dense shade, required, for diversified plant growth, coupled with an adequate supply of irrigation water, present fine opportunities to approximate the natural environment for a great majority of collectible alien species. It therefore seems reasonable to anticipate that from 70% to 80% of California's vast store of native species can be naturalized in the Santa Ana Canyon.

The Nursery, Garden site, and Herbarium are open to visitors holding visitors' cards each Thursday in April, May and June, and by special arrangement on other dates.

Visitors are admitted by card only; obtained by written request addressed to: MRS. SUSANNA BIXBY BRYANT, 3210 West Adams Street, Los Angeles.

A limited number of cards are issued for each visiting day, therefore visitors are asked to secure them as far in advance as possible. Three hours at least should be allowed to go through the several departments open to the public.

Visitors wishing to bring picnic luncheons may reserve tables and benches in the Garden Picnic Grounds.

YUCCA TREES

FLORENCE JUSTEMA FOSTER

*When the mountain trails were lonely
God created Yucca Trees.*

*Lighting up the canyon highways
Candles of the Lord, are these.*

*Tall slim tapers, whitely glowing
Sun lit candles day by day,
Moon lit candles, nightly showing
To the traveler the way.*

"DESERT"

Autumn Colorings

By K. O. SESSIONS

... Waleidoscopic View of California in Fall

VISITORS returning from the East and the Middlewest are reporting the beauties of the autumn foliage this year and Southern California realizes the loss of such fine displays of foliage unless one journeys to the mountainous sections and even then there are so few varieties under cultivation that can produce the vivid colorings. However, about San Diego, the Boston Ivy-Ampelopsis Veitchii—has been particularly fine this year during the past months and in many places is still partly in foliage. The Virginia Creeper-Ampelopsis radicans was seen in fine color over the north wall at Mr. George Marston's garden last week and proves the necessity for its use when properly placed. An uncommon but interesting shrub is the Pistachio nut which takes on the most vivid shades of red and some yellows. It is a small shrubby plant, in full growth not over eight feet and deciduous—well worthy of a place for its fine autumn colorings. It does not flourish in cold climates. Its nut gives the green coloring for candies and ices. The two ampelopsis—clinging—should be in every garden—just one plant of each. The Lombardy Poplar is our only bright yellow foliage fall tree; even it needs some cold to make its colorings brilliant and keen. If the Mission Valley Road leading to the old Mission ever becomes a reality

bordered with this poplar as planned, and planting begun two years ago, it will be a fine feature of the fall for our city as Mission Valley feels the cold more than any other part of San Diego. The fruiting persimmon has choice autumn colorings and is very attractive with the ripening fruit.

The Sweet Gum or Liquid Amber tree of the Southern States takes on a good autumn coloring about Pasadena and will fit some locations in San Diego with good results.

Our Bougainvillea, Bignonia venusta, Poinsettias, Cassias and Nandinas are full of colorings for us in November and December and give a brightness to our abundant green shrubbery. Even some aloes are showing their brilliant flower spikes in November and the winter blooming and everblooming Mesembryanthemums will be in flower from December on until spring then the summer bloomers come on. The use of Mesembryanthemums along our highways can become an excellent feature for their ease of propagation, hardiness, drought-resistant quality and brilliant flowers of many colors will win their way to popularity. Moreover, they are plants that cannot be grown where there is some cold, therefore they belong to our Southern California and can become a real and interesting feature for this section.

SOPHORA SECUNDIFLORA

Apropos of Mr. Barnhart's interesting account of Sophora secundiflora in the September issue, a word of caution may be in order about the bright red seeds. These are said on good authority to contain a narcotic poison which makes them dangerous, particularly for children at that age when they are prone to pop things into their mouths. The crushed seeds have long been used cautiously by some Indian tribes to produce delirium and visions in certain of their religious rites. I notice that Ellen D. Schultz, in her book on Texas Wild Flowers, gives "Big Drunk Bean" as a Texas vernacular name for the seeds. C. F. SAUNDERS.

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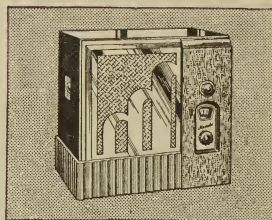
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QUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-
GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of California Garden, published monthly at
Point Loma, California, October, 1933.
State of California, County of San Diego, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the
State and County aforesaid, personally appeared
John Bakkers, who, having been duly sworn
according to law, deposes and says that he is
the Business Manager of the California Garden,
and that the following is, to the best of his
knowledge and belief, a true statement of the
ownership, management (and if a daily paper,
the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication
for the date shown in the above caption, re-
quired by the Act of August 24, 1912, em-
bodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regula-
tions, printed on the reverse of this form, to-
wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the pub-
lisher, editor, managing editor, and business
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Publisher, San Diego Floral Association, Point
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Editor, S. B. Osborn, Box 323, San Diego,
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2. That the owners are: (Give names and
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from daily publications only.)

S. B. OSBORN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th
day of October, 1933.

CECIL W. BALL,

My commission expires Aug. 9, 1935.

The Flower Show

By BLANCHE FRIEND AUSTIN

... The Flower Chant of Victory

Dear Editor:

The enclosed is a copy of an arti-
cle in a Santa Monica paper 15 years
ago.

I was inspired by a flower show
held by the Woman's Garden Club of
the beach city. It was during the
World war, therefore there is some
hint in it of that fearful struggle.

Nevertheless it seems to me to fit
into the present day scheme of things
that it is worthy a place in California
Garden.

Cordially yours,
PETER D. BARNHART.

"I'M THE Flower Show—sun-col-
ored, star-eyed, sweet scented.
I am the white holiness of an
ivory rose, the delicate pink of a shy
infant flower. I am the tiny bud—
hair apparent to the throne but not
yet crowned as queen: the purple
bloom which thrusts its royal chalice
up into view.

I am the Flower Show—I opened
my eyes in the dewy sweetness of the
dawn, when the delicate tints in the
sky overhead called me to welcome the
coming day. I am a pilgrim of the
spring time; the wayshower to Sum-
mer's palace. I come to renew old
friendships and awaken new affections;
to bring rich memories of the past,
and the hope for better days.

I am the Flower Show—I bring a
fragrant breath, expressive of the abid-
ing truth of eternal love. My petals
have unfolded to view, a heavenly
promise that cannot fail. I bring this
message—As sure as the light of the
morning follows the darkness of the
night, may we devoutly believe that
God's love shall dispel all darkness
and bring us into the morning of eter-
nal peace.

I am the Flower Show—the rose
that lay close to the mother's heart
when her boy went away. The frag-
rant flower the maiden gave with a
kiss to her sweetheart when he
marched away so straight and proud.
I am the tiny blossom that reminds
the soldier lad of his baby's face ly-

ing like a crumpled petal asleep and
dreaming.

I am the Flower Show. I have
gathered up the fairness of the world
about me in great sheaves of delicious
and thrilling beauty. Long forgot-
ten odors have accompanied me from
my garden bed, and have brought
with them precious accompaniments
of the almost forgotten yars. I glow
and thrill and pulse with life because
I love the world. I am the Flower
Show—the poppy's golden beauty.
The tang of the wild flowers from the
hill. The star-disked* of the can-
yons lying in the grass like rays of
divine beauty. I am the pansies with
kitten faces, and the sweet peas as
tender as a maiden's blush. The ex-
otic rose, and the domestic garden
variety.

I am the Flower Show. I bring my
rich and varied colors of field and sky
and forest glade to ease your heart
burdened with this great world sor-
row. My chalice cups hold tight the
battle cries, the suffering of nations;
but over and above and thru it all I
sound the cry of victory; for I am
love and light and man's humanity to
man.

I am the Flower Show. I represent
the most beautiful and impressive
demonstration of our nation's faith,
courage and ability; a nation that can
smile through tears. As the rainbow—
a beautiful thing built out of tears—
brings you God's promise, so I come
to renew my vows and tell you that
no power can crush and crumble this
land of the free, that it stands in all
its radiant beauty and strength—the
future dream of all mankind.

I am the Flower Show. I bring you
the tinkling sound of a baby's laugh,
the brave stern look of duty in a sol-
dier's eye. I bring you the divine re-
nunciation in a mother's face; the
queenly tilt of a young wife's head;
the comradeship in a father's voice.

I bring all these and more for I
am God's BENEDICTION.

Dedicated

To the Sixth Annual Flower Show of
the Santa Monica Woman's Club.
May 1, 2 and 3, 1918.

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in the 401 W. Washington St.
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Garden Pointers For Now!

Feed your roses with blood and bone, a handful per bush at two week intervals to stimulate winter bloom.

Rake the lawns and reseed and fertilize them. Don't use the wrong seed or fertilizer for your particular type of lawn. We will prescribe for it free of charge and then furnish the proper materials to give the most effective job at the lowest cost.

Kill off the mealy bugs and soft scales that would otherwise live over the winter to hatch out next season's crop of garden enemies. Come to the nursery and we will diagnose your pests and furnish you with the proper control material, or, if you prefer, we will send out trained men and equipment to do a thorough job.

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How would you like to have that garden of your dreams? Then, why don't you? Our landscape office will make a study of your present garden, capitalizing the better features and utilizing the mature specimens in it to fit a picture and a plan. Detailed garden plans drawn for as little as \$5.00.



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